



FONDIS

être différent _____



INSTALLATION GUIDE USER GUIDE

Please keep

Ulys[®] 900 Double Face

INDICATIONS PLACED ON THE NAMEPLATE FOUND ON THE APPLIANCE

Model :

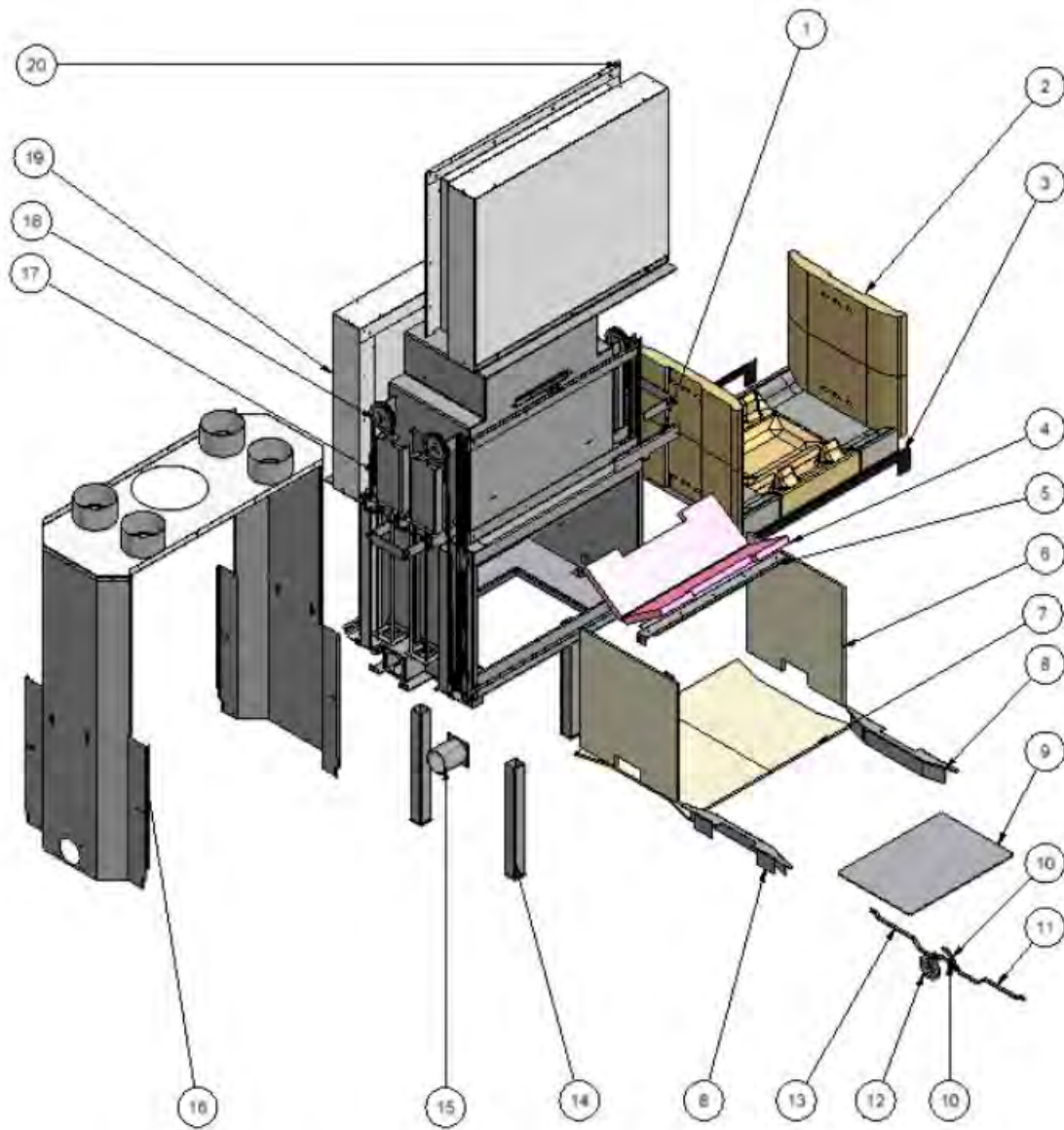
Serial number :

Purchase date :

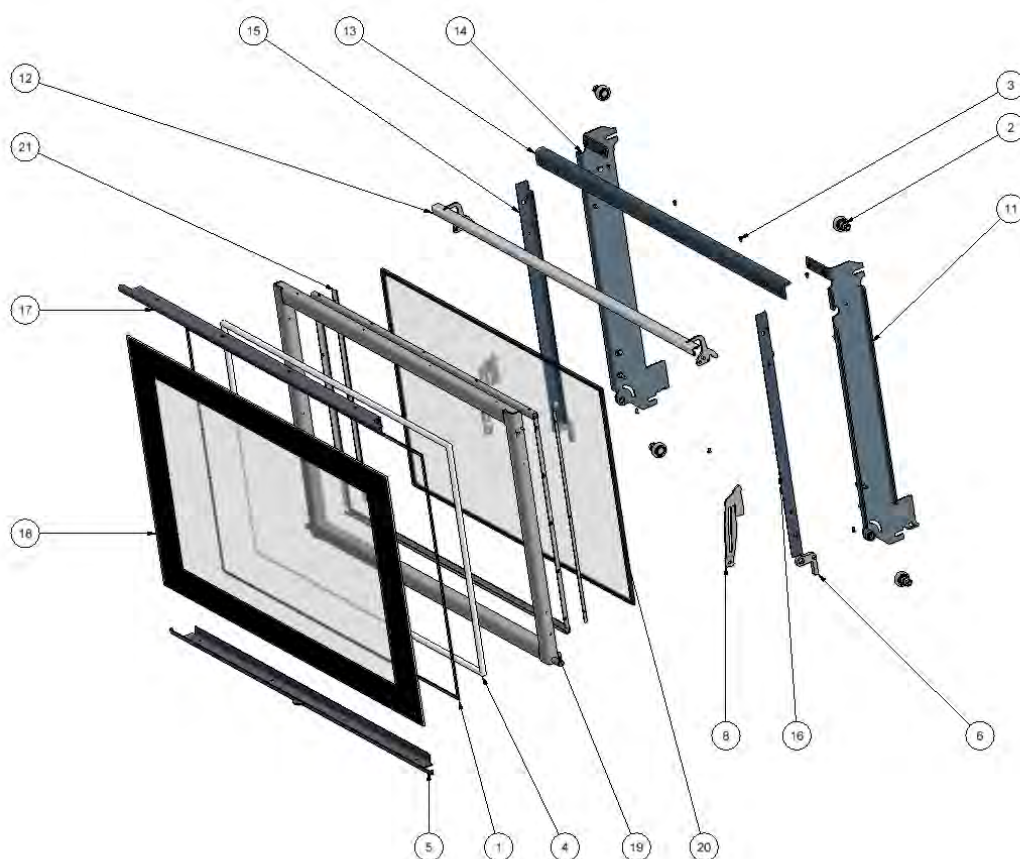
** IMPORTANT: IT IS RECOMMENDED TO NOTE THE SERIAL NUMBER AND TO WRITE IT DOWN IN THE BOX ABOVE. IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR ORDERING SPARE PARTS*

Réf :

07/2009

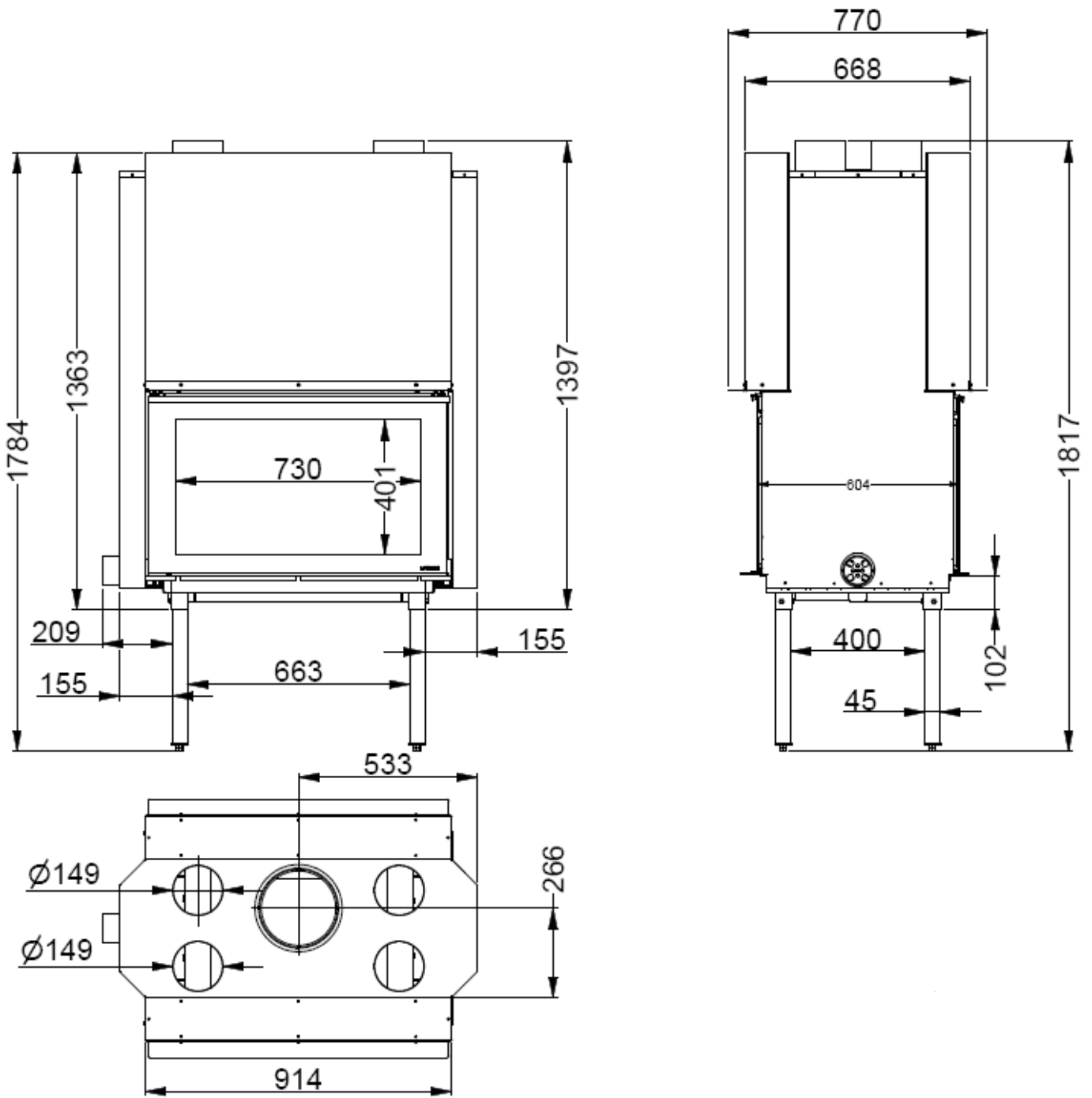


ARTICLE	QTE	CODART
1	2	BF510020
2	1	BF59003
3	2	BF59345
4	2	BF59284
5	1	BF59033
6	2	BF59286
7	2	BF59287
8	2	BF59101
9	1	BF40114
10	2	BF59040
11	1	BF59337
12	1	BF59041
13	1	BF59338
14	4	BF40204
15	1	BF59019
16	1	BF59121
17	4	BF59011
18	4	BF59110
19	1	BF59310
20	1	BF59308



ARTICLE	QTE	CODART
1	1	40240.1
2	4	BF52535
4	1	BF40214
5	1	BF53348
6	1	BF53260
7	1	BF53261
8	1	BF53326
9	8	BF53319
10	1	BF53350
11	1	BF53338
12	1	BF53397
13	1	BF53342
14	1	BF53339
15	1	BF53276
16	1	BF53322
17	1	BF53258
18	1	BF59252
19	1	BF53325
20	1	BF59035
21	2	BF59039

ULYS 900 DOUBLE FACE



ULYS900DF



DECLARATION CE DE CONFORMITE
EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Le fabricant soussigné : The undersigned manufacturer :

FONDIS SA
ZI de Vieux-Thann, 18 rue Guy de Place-68801 THANN Cedex- France
Unité de production / Manufacturing plant : FONDIS

Déclare que l'équipement, désigné ci-après : herewith declare that the products :

Genre / Kind	Foyer à combustion solide/Inset appliance fired by solid fuel
Classification / Categorization	Appareil à porte fermée/Appliance operating with firedoors closed
Marque / Trade Mark	FONDIS
Modèle / Model	ULYS900DF
Puissance nominale / Nominal heat output	14,9 kW
Rendement / Efficiency	74,06 %
CO moyen / CO content	0,14 13% O ₂ -1113mg/MJ -1668mg/m ³ 13% O ₂
NOx moyen / NOx content	88mg/MJ -132mg/m ³ 13% O ₂
CnHm	41mg/MJ -62mg/m ³ 13% O ₂
Poussières / Particulate matter	41mg/MJ -62mg/m ³ 13% O ₂
Température fumées / Gas flue temperature	235°C

Est conforme / is in conformity :

à la norme européenne EN13229 de juin 2002.

Lorsqu'il est installé conformément aux instructions d'installation fournies dans la documentation.
When installed in accordance with the installation instructions contained in the product documentation

Données pour le calcul des conduits selon EN 13454 :data for calculation of chimney accoding EN 13454 :

Débit massique des fumées / Flue mass	21,7 g/s
Température à la buse / Flue Collar temperature	300 °C
Tirage requis / required draught	12 Pa
CO2 moyen / CO2 average	7,48 %

La procédure d'attestation de la conformité appliquée comporte / Provisions to which the products conforms

Examen CE de type initial <i>EC Initial type testing</i>	Sous la responsabilité <i>Under the responsibility</i>
PG-159/2008 FRAUNHOFER INSTITUT BAUPHYSIK STUTTGART	FONDIS SA, ZI de Vieux-Thann, 18 Rue Guy de Place 68801 Thann Cedex- France
Vieux-Thann-France, le	29/04/2010
Nom / Name : Frédéric HAAS	
Qualité / Position : Directeur Technique / Technical Manager	

Ulys, the fire screen for a pure design

You bought a FONDIS product and we would like to thank you for your trust.

From conception to commercialization, all has been implemented to offer an exclusive and high quality product. Work of a team which finds in this philosophy a growing motivation to satisfy you, we hope that your fireplace will bring you pleasure.

Because the customer is at the heart of all our thoughts, we want to guide you in your first steps for the best use of your fireplace on a daily basis. So you will find in the manual technical information and practical advices to help you to deal easily the essential steps of use.

In order that the moments by the fire remain unforgettable, FONDIS guarantees you a sincere commitment and a dedicated monitoring at your service!

FIREPLACE CHARACTERISTICS

	Length	Height	Width	Weight
ULYS 900 DOUBLE FACE	1120 mm	1817 mm	770 mm	340 kg

For manufacturing reasons, dimensional variations may occur compared to theoretical dimensions. This is due to tolerance and manufacturing imperatives. In addition, given the expansion of the various materials, the appliance may show some slight deformation when hot.

SUMMARY

EXPLODED VIEW CE DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY FIREPLACE CHARACTERISTICS

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1. INSTALLATION GUIDE USER GUIDE

Please keep

1.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1.1 INSTALLER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The person or company that carries out the installation of the fireplace is responsible for this installation, and also takes responsibility for the existing parts (chimney flue...)

They are hence expected to check the state of the existing installation and to carry out the necessary modifications to comply with current regulations.

1.1.2 OBSERVANCE OF REGULATIONS

The instructions and recommendations of the guide come in addition to current regulations. They do not replace them. We recommend that you familiarise yourself with the documents mentioned below. The installation of the appliance must be carried out. The chimney flue to which the appliance will be connected must comply with guidelines or it will be the object.

Since this fireplace is in compliance with current standards, it is strictly forbidden to modify the appliance in any way.

1.2 CHIMNEY FLUE

In the case of a chimney flue ending at the level of the ceiling, we draw your attention on the following requirements:

- either a junction of the connecting duct and the chimney duct ensuring the tightness and the thermal resistance of the installation,
- or appropriate casing of the throat at the stack base, following the rules of fire spacing.

1.2.1 NEW FLUE

The duct must be made with materials in compliance with current standards and with technical notice from the CSTB. The duct must also be able to sustain the maximum temperature of the appliance. The duct must be installed following the DTU guidelines, in particular regarding its thermal insulation.

1.2.2 EXISTING FLUE

One must check :

- - the compatibility of the duct with the use of wood as fuel,
- - the tightness and vacuity of the duct,
- - its general stability,

If the duct is not compatible, it is necessary to :

- either carry out a casing following a procedure with technical notice in favour of this particular use,
- install a duct lining,
- or install a new duct adapted to this use.

The tubing can descend to the nozzle of the appliance, if it is the object of a technical notice for the use as connecting duct.

1.2.3 DIMENSIONS OF THE CHIMNEY FLUE

The chimney flue must have a minimum rectangular or square section of X cm² and a length/width ratio of less than 2 or an equivalent section of minimum hydraulic diameter Øeq. mm. In the case of lining, this section can be brought back to CH cm².

In the case of casing, and under certain conditions, the minimum diameter can be brought back to mm. It is highly recommended to have a duct of identical hydraulic diameter as the vent, i.e. of diameter Øint. mm (Female nozzle Øint). Moreover, the top of the chimney must be above the roof ridge by at least 40 cm. In any case, and in order for the fireplace to operate properly, the draft (TI) of the duct must be between 10 and 30 Pa (1 to 3 mm of water column). Outside these ranges, an insufficient draft will lead to fume backdrafts and an excessive draft will lead to runaway combustion and fireplace damage.

The draft can be regulated using a draft moderator set to 2 mm of water column.

According to EN 13384-1 all individual flues, should be calculated under the responsibility of the installer in order to justify the smooth operation of the installation.

Ø int	X	Ø eq.	CH mini	TU mini
230 mm	400 cm ²	200 mm	350 cm ²	180 mm

1.2.4 DISTANCE OF THE CHIMNEY FLUE

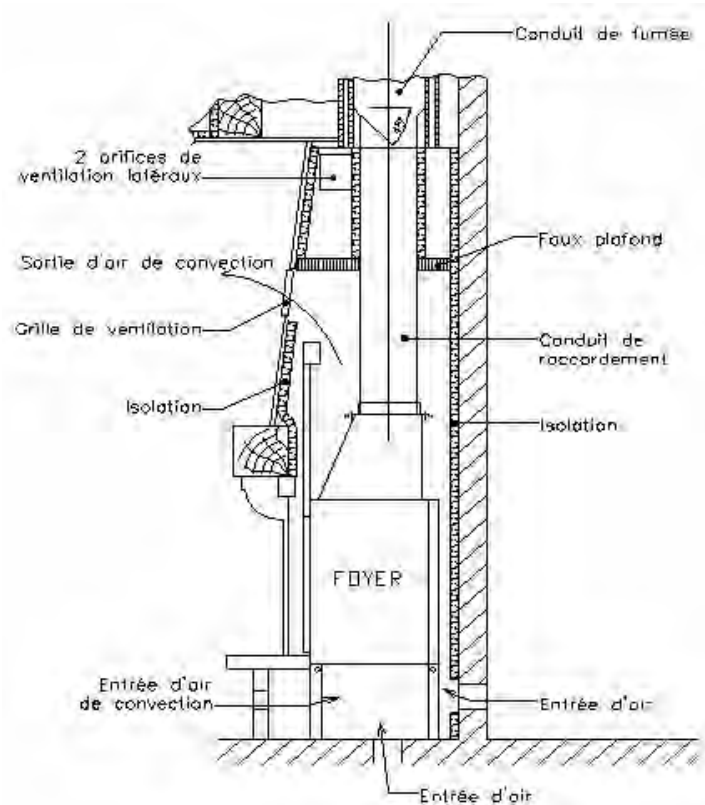
IN RELATION TO FUEL MATERIALS

The minimum space between the inside wall of the duct and any combustible material is 16 cm unless a technical notice a different distance.

Even if the fire spacing requirements are followed, a supplementary insulation made with M0 class insulant will provide improved safety.

In the living spaces, the ducts must be covered with a dressing providing a thermal insulation sufficient to limit the surface temperature to 50°C.

- Across attics and lofts, ducts must have suitable insulation,
- fire safety.



1.3 OUTSIDE AIR INLET

If the ventilation inside the room where the appliance is installed is insufficient (new house or controlled mechanical ventilation system), an inlet of outside air specifically for the fireplace operation must be added.

This air inlet must be of a dimension superior to 200 cm² (Ø160) nominal (actual surface of air passage) - it is compulsory.

In the case of an air intake from a lower level (basement, garage,...), it is compulsory to connect to an outside air intake. The outside air inlet can be connected directly to the appliance. In this case, a chimney duct of at least 125 mm diameter has to be used.

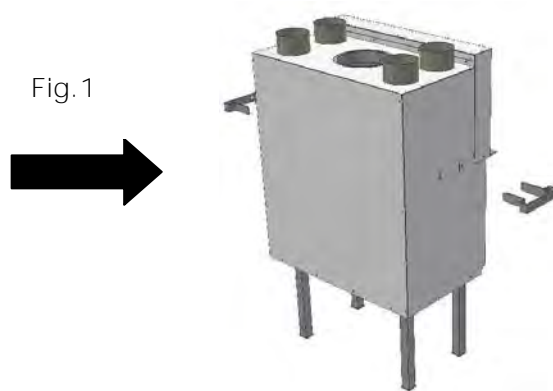
1.4 INSTALLATION OF THE FIREPLACE

1.4.1 INSTALLATION OF THE FIREBOX

It is important to follow our recommendations, as follows, in order to ensure the optimum safety for the user.

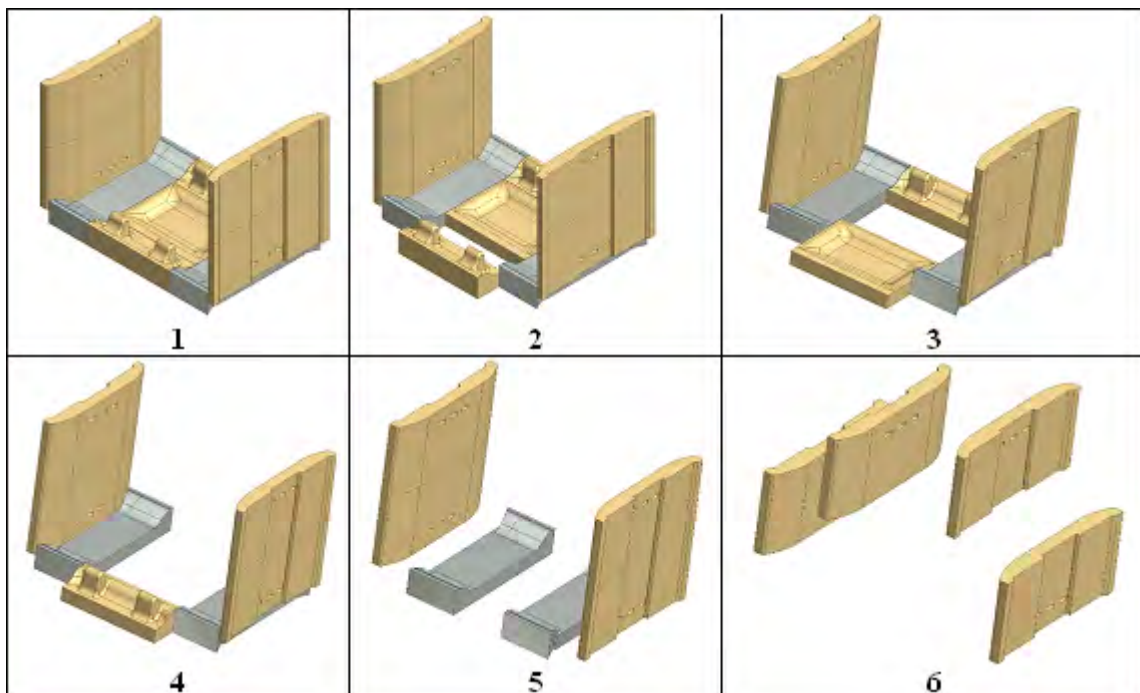
ATTENTION, PREPARE THE OUTSIDE AIR INLET AND LEVEL THE APPLIANCE BEFORE INSTALLING THE FIREPLACE

IMPORTANT ! Before use, take off the lateral handles of the lining by unscrewing the fixing bolts (2 for each handle), in order to release the counterweights and to be able to operate the door.²



1.4.2 FITTING AND LEVEL CONTROL

In order to lighten the appliance and facilitate handling, it is possible to remove the refractory from the firebox.

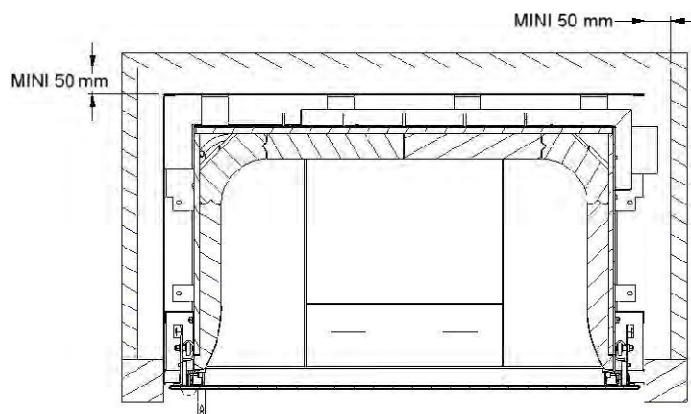


In order to facilitate the attachment of the two collars, the firebox can be laid on the face opposite the door. Locking of the nuts is done with the firebox standing.

ATTENTION, PREPARE THE OUTSIDE AIR INLET BEFORE INSTALLING THE FIREPLACE.

1.4.3 THERMAL INSULATION OF THE FIREPLACE

The appliance must be sufficiently ventilated so it does not overheat its surrounding. Thus is essential to respect the minimum dimensions of the chimney.



ATTENTION, THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE THE REQUIRED THERMAL INSULATION. THEY ARE TO BE MARKED UP BY THE THICKNESS OF THE INSULANT.

1.4.4 FLOOR

The appliance will be mounted on floors with a suitable bearing capacity and, if an existing construction does not allow for such an installation, appropriate methods (for example a load distribution plate) must be implemented.

1.5 VENTILATION OF THE HOOD

It is compulsory that the hood is ventilated using natural convection. The ventilation of the hood will be carried out by one or more fresh air inlets under or at the back of the appliance and one or more hot air outlets in the upper part of the hood.

NON COMPLIANCE WITH THE DIRECTIVES WILL LEAD THE APPLIANCE AND ITS SURROUNDING TO OVERHEAT, AND POSSIBLE DAMAGE, SOILING,...

1.5.1 CONVECTIVE AIR INLET

It is compulsory to build an inlet of convective air at the base of the firebox. This inlet must have a minimum nominal section of $E \text{ cm}^2$ (actual surface of air passage).

Even if the air entry comes through a wood niche, the actual surface of convective air passage must imperatively be respected.

1.5.2 CONVECTIVE AIR OUTLET

One (or more) convective air outlet(s) of free minimum nominal section of $S \text{ cm}^2$ must be built to evacuate the convective air. To be built as high as possible in relation to the suspended ceiling, and at least 30 cm from the ceiling of the room.

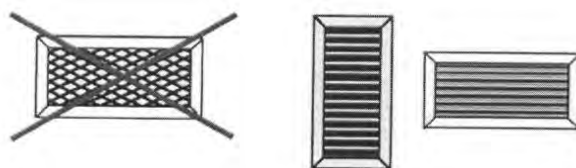
	CONVECTIVE AIR INLET E	CONVECTIVE AIR OUTLET S
ULYS 900	800 cm ² MINI	1000 cm ² MINI

IN THE CASE THE SECTIONS OF CONVECTIVE AIR OUTLETS ARE SUPERIOR, THE CONVECTIVE AIR INLET MUST HAVE A MINIMUM SECTION 0.77 TIMES THE SECTION OF CONVECTIVE AIR OUTLET.

A lower section of the convection air inlet than those indicated in the table would lead to a hood air depression and smoke outcome.

The lattices of the hot air outlet must allow service and maintenance of the firebox.

Give preference to strip gratings rather than conventional gratings. They have a great influence on the air flow.



1.6 PARTITION INSULATION

In order to follow the technical specifications of DTU 24.2, it is necessary to insulate the strut wall, the wood niche, the hood and possibly the side walls where the appliance is installed. In any case, the temperature of the ceiling, walls and floor must never be able to exceed 50°C on the surfaces opposite the firebox.

The following insulant is recommended by FONDIS: Rockwool of minimum thickness 30 mm covered with a 40 µm aluminium sheet. The aluminium sheet is to be placed on the side of the heat source. This insulant must be able to sustain a continuous temperature of 600°C.

It can be ordered at your local FONDIS retailer or at:

FONDIS SA
18 rue Guy de Place
ZI Vieux Thann
68800 Vieux Thann

Tel: +33 (0)3 89 37 75 00
Fax: +33 (0)3 89 37 75 89
contact@fondis.com

FONDIS WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE IN THE CASE WHERE AN INSULANT WITH CHARACTERISTICS DIFFERENT TO THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE IS USED.

1.6.1 WALL AND CEILING INSULATION

The insulant must be placed such that it is outside the insertion limits of the firebox indicated on the figure.

1.6.2 INSULATION OF THE WOOD NICHE

In the case where a bucher is present under the firebox, it is necessary to have the sole plate thermal insulated by placing 3 cm of insulant under the firebox sole plate and leaving a 3 cm gap between the insulant and the firebox.

1.7 CONNECTION OF THE APPLIANCE

Reminder :

In accordance with the actual standards the inside diameter of the duct connection must be greater than or equal to the inside diameter of the nozzle of the unit (or part adaptation of the diameter when it is implemented on the device according to the manufacturer's instructions).

All the elements necessary to this connection are marketed by FONDIS S.A.

FIREBOX CONNECTION USING A FLEXIBLE STAINLESS STEEL DUCT

In the case of a connection of the firebox with a flexible stainless steel duct (with technical notice): exclusively use the REDI FONDIS adaptative part to imperatively attach to the firebox nozzle.

Part REDI FONDIS is not intended to reduce from the outlet (nozzle of the unit) for example if the device goes out in:

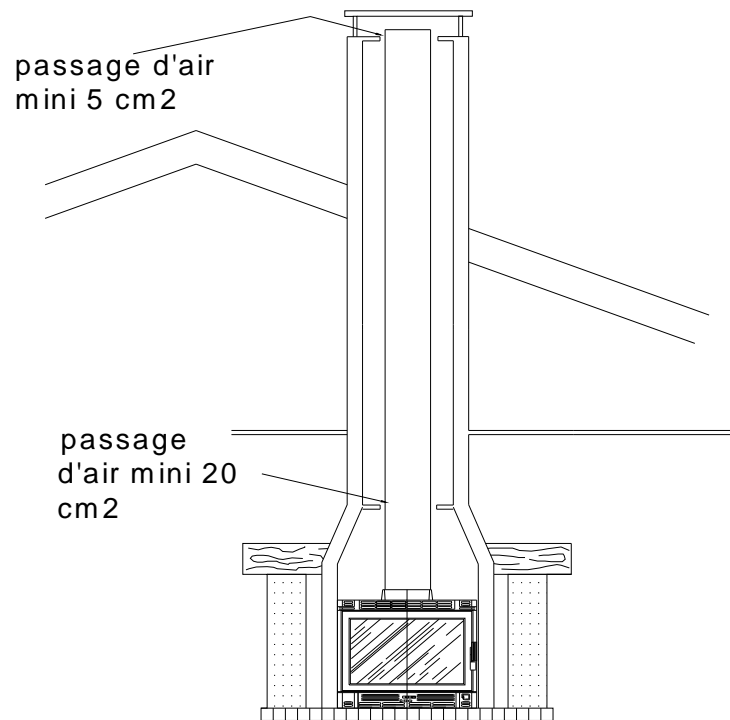
Ø 230 - the reference of REDI FONDIS will be REDI 2323.

Ref. = REDI...(+ vent diam. + flexible casing inside diam.).

Ex: REDI2320

PRINCIPLE OF CASING COMING DIRECTLY FROM THE INSERT

The casing is the introduction, inside the existing chimney flue, of an independent tube. In no case can it be considered as a defective duct repair, and neither to have the effect of restoring its integrity and/or stability.



2. USER GUIDE

2.1. WARNINGS

All national and local regulations and European Standards shall be complied with when installing the appliance

THE USER GUIDE IS INTENDED FOR THE USER. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY. FOLLOWING THE GUIDELINES WILL ENSURE THE GOOD OPERATION AND OPTIMUM SAFETY.

The outside surfaces of the appliance are hot while it operates and for many hours after it stops, beware not to touch it.

Any modification made to the appliance will cancel the responsibility of Fondis in case of accidents.

It is recommended that only original spare parts are used, provided by your reseller or directly by Fondis.

IN CASE OF A CHIMNEY FIRE : completely shut the draft and call the fire brigade. Once the fire is extinguished, the installation must be checked by a specialist before any further use.

2.2. FIRST FIRES

Thus for the first fires, it is important to progressively increase the temperature of the appliance by keeping the loading and air intake low. A smell and slight smoke, which will quickly subside, will come out through the hot air outlets during those first fires. This is caused by the stabilisation process of the paint (open the windows to vent the room for example). In case the smell and smoke persist, please contact your installer immediately.

2.3. FIREBOX IGNITION

Never use flammable products (alcohol, etc...) to start the fire. Place some crumpled sheets of newspaper in the centre of the firebox. Add some dry kindling on top, crossing the pieces. Open the primary air dampers. Light the paper.



GENERALLY, DO NOT BRING ANY HEAT SENSITIVE OBJECT, PRODUCT OR MATERIAL CLOSE TO THE FIREBOX.

2.4. LOADING

When the kindling is burning, load the firebox with some small or medium section logs then close the door. When the firebox is up to temperature (approximately 30 minutes), adjust the primary air dampers to obtain the desired regime.

Complete closing of the air inlets leads to very slow operation corresponding to reduced regime. We advise against using the firebox permanently in reduced mode. This mode of operation can lead to significant condensation and bister in the appliance, the connection and the duct depending on the quality of the wood.



OUTSIDE THE STARTING AND RESUMING PERIODS, IT IS IMPERATIVE TO OPERATE NORMAL OR REDUCED REGIME. HIGH, SUSTAINED REGIME WILL LEAD TO PREMATURE WEAR OF THE APPLIANCE AND CAN INCREASE THE RISK OF FIRE ACCIDENTS.

THE DOOR MUST BE OPENED USING THE COLD HAND PROVIDED WITH THE APPLIANCE. BY OPENING SLOWLY, YOU WILL AVOID FUME BACKDRAFTS CAUSED BY THE DRAUGHT, AS WELL AS POTENTIAL EMBER FALL.

2.5. RELOADING



NEVER EXCESSIVELY LOAD THE FIREBOX WITH FUEL.

IN NORMAL REGIME, THE RELEASED HEAT ALSO DEPENDS ON THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WOOD USED.

Open the door slowly (in 2 steps). Slowly add the wood load on the bed of embers. Close the door. A load of dry fire wood must never be excessive.

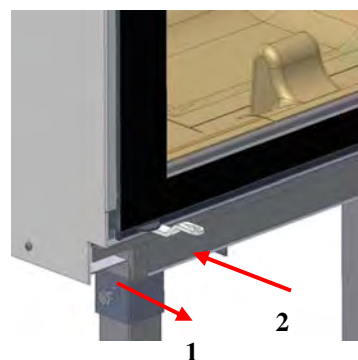
The next reloading must not be made less than 3 hours after the previous one. Optimum efficiency is reached with dry wood (less than 20% humidity) of maximum diameter 10 to 15 cm.



For good operation, splitting the wood load must be avoided. It is preferable to place a full load and allow more time between loads.

2.6. POWER LEVEL SETTING

The air damper at the bottom of the appliance serves to regulate the operating speed of the firebox, within a range of speeds between reduced speed and normal speed. The adjustment is done by positioning the damper: Ignition position 1 (damper out), Normal speed : position 2 (half damper)



NEVER LEAVE THE DOOR AJAR TO OBTAIN A REGIME SUPERIOR TO THE ONE THE APPLIANCE IS DESIGNED FOR.

OPEN FIREBOX OPERATION

The efficiency is less important. If left unattended, even momentarily or during the night, operate solely with the firebox door closed.

2.7. CHOICE OF FUEL

The performance levels announced by the manufacturer are achieved in conditions defined by the current standard, and using dry fire wood (beech, hornbeam,...). Only compressed lignite briquettes may be used as a substitute.

The wood you use must be dry i.e. its humidity rate must be lower than 20 %. In order to obtain combustible wood, it is therefore essential to use it at the earliest 18 months after felling and cutting, including 6 months of storage under ventilated shelter.

Wood that is too fresh will lead to bad combustion which causes rapid bistrage of the chimney flue. Wet wood does not heat. The energy that the wood contains will be used up to evaporate its excess humidity, and hence lost for the user.

The calorific potential of wood doubles depending on whether it is wet or dry. Outside this energy consideration, the use of non-conditioned wood as fuel (green or wet) causes many disturbances : fume backdrafts, glass blackening, duct bistrage deposit (risk of chimney fire).

THE USE OF TREATED WOOD, FIBERWOOD AND COAL ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN.

RESINOUS WOOD CAUSES VIOLENT FIRES AND SHOULD NOT BE USED.
YOUR FIREBOX IS NOT AN INCINERATOR (SOME DOMESTIC WASTE AND OTHER PACKAGING CAN BE EXTREMELY POLLUTING AND EVEN HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH).

OUTSIDE THE INSIGNIFICANT INTEREST THAT THESE MATERIALS PRESENT, THEIR USE WOULD QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY DAMAGE THE APPLIANCE.

ONLY USE NATURAL WOOD CONDITIONED FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

2.8. MAINTENANCE

2.8.1. GLASS

At ignition, it is recommended to leave the door slightly ajar for a few minutes. In effect, this will reduce condensation on the glass and consequently the amount of soot deposit.

Your firebox is equipped with glass that can be cleaned using products especially made to clean firebox glass, such as Net Vision®, without limitation on frequency.

Description of the system of door opening



2.8.2. REFRACTORY LINING

For the procedure of removal, see paragraph 1.4.2. page 12.

2.8.3. ASHES

It is recommended to regularly remove the ashes in order to avoid significant accumulation in the firebox and blocking of the air inlet that feeds combustion. The nature and quality of the wood influence the volume of ashes produced.

2.8.4. PAINT

Paint touch-ups can be made by the user with the Fondis high temperature paint (minimum 500°C) which can be purchased at the Support Centre.

2.8.5. SEALING JOINTS

It is important to periodically check the the tightness seals which are an important safety element. If necessary, replace them. They can be ordered at your local FONDIS store. These seals are found on the door frame and the edge of the glass.



WARNING, DETERIORATION OF THE TIGHTNESS SEALS CAN SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE APPLIANCE AND LEAD TO GLASS BREAKAGE THROUGH HARDENING.

2.8.6. CHIMNEY SWEEPING

The law imposes a minimum of two chimney sweeps every year (with at least one during the heating period), in order to ensure good vacuity and to reduce the risk of chimney fire. On this occasion, it is recommended to check the tightness of the connecting elements, and to ensure that the internal elements (deflectors, etc...) are effectively put back in place.

2.8.7. ANNUAL SERVICE

Before any new heating season, the user must also check the good state of the wearing parts.

These spare parts are to be ordered at the Fondis reseller, indicating the corresponding references, as shown in the parte list. The best way to be served rapidly is to make early arrangements, i.e. BEFORE the heating season.

Indeed, just like chimney flues and their connection, fireboxes and their accessories (removable parts, assembly parts such as screws and nuts, seals, etc...) must, at the user's initiative, be the object of an annual check and more depending on usage.

It is also highly recommended to clean the interior of the installation (hood, dressing), and the hot air circulation vents (lattices) at the start of the heating season and regularly during the heating period in order to avoid any risk of overheating as well as the emission of air saturated in carbonised particles that are often the source of soiling on the walls and the ceiling.

The duct feeding fresh air (under the appliance) with its protection lattice (exterior) must also be checked and rid of any deposits and/or obstructions.

In case a draft moderator is installed, on the connection duct inside the hood, it must be checked before the heating season, and its potential setting exclusively carried out by a professional.



SAFETY AND COMMON SENSE IMPOSE THE RESPECT OF THE MANUFACTURER'S GUIDELINES AND A MAINTENANCE SUITED TO THE USAGE, AT THE USER'S INITIATIVE.

ANY SIGN OF MALFUNCTION OR ABNORMALITY MUST REPORTED TO THE INSTALLER FOR AN IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE SHOULD THE INSTALLATION BE RE-USED BEFORE AN INTERVENTION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT TO REMOVE POTENTIAL FAULTS.

3. WARRANTY

LEGAL GUARANTEE

The contractual guarantee is, to the advantage of the buyer, not exclusive of the legal guarantee for hidden defects and faults which applies according to the conditions of articles 1641 ff of the civil code.

CONTRACTUAL GUARANTEE

During the term of the contractual of the contractual guarantee, FONDIS will replace all demonstrably defective pieces after the return of the incriminated piece to the distributor. The guarantee of the manufacturer gives the right to a free supply of the pieces that are necessary to repair the appliance after agreement of the after-sales service. The purpose of exchanging or repairing parts cannot be to prolong the term of the guarantee. Transport costs are covered by the user.

5 YEAR CONTRACTUAL GUARANTEE

The 5 year guarantee for the firebox covers all defects of sealing between the firebox and the convection air, due to cracks and tears. The glass pane treatment Visioceram® is also guaranteed for 5 years against all defects of treatment, except a breaking of the glass.

2 YEAR CONTRACTUAL GUARANTEE

Parts subject to wear, such as valve, valve rod, smoke box, heat exchanger, firedogs, hearth plates, hearth, interior cast-iron or refractory lining are covered by a 2-year contractual guarantee.

CASE OF EXCLUSION FROM THE GUARANTEE

Our heating appliances are guaranteed against any defect of production or material, within the following limits:

- modification(s) of the appliance. In case of appliances heating with wood: removal of all or one of the sealing elements, modification of the air inlets, ...
- abnormal use of the appliance, such as an operation not conform to the conditions given in the instructions. For appliances heating with wood: burning of waste or coal.
- damages due to negligence, bad maintenance, wrong or inappropriate use of the appliance.
- the following pieces are excluded from the guarantee: broken glass pane(s), sealing joints, paintings, surface treatment of the decorative parts

CONDITIONS OF APPLICABILITY

The contractual guarantee applies to all appliances that were installed and operated in accordance with the "Installation and operation instructions". It is dependent on the presentation of the purchase invoice or a copy thereof.

4. ANNEXES

4.1. OPERATION DIAGNOSTIC

DIAGNOSIS	SOLUTION
DIFFICULT IGNITION	CHECK THAT THE AIR INLETS ARE CLEARED CHECK THE DRAFT OF THE DUCT CHECK THE QUALITY OF THE WOOD
SMOKE EMISSION WHEN OPENING THE DOOR	IN CASE OF VERY LOW DRAFT, REMOVE THE DEFLECTOR CHECK IF THE OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE IS SUFFICIENT (OPEN A DOOR OR A WINDOW) CHECK THE VACUITY OF THE DUCT CHECK THE DRAFT OF THE DUCT
LACK OF HEATING	INCREASE THE LOAD IN THE FIREBOX USE WOOD THAT IS DRIER INCREASE THE OPENING OF COMBUSTION AIR INLETS CHECK THE STATE OF TIGHTNESS SEALS OF THE DOOR MAKE SURE THE HOT AIR CIRCULATION IS NOT PERTURBED
IMPORTANT BISTRE DEPOSIT IN THE DUCT	USE WOOD THAT IS DRIER AVOID SLOW OPERATION BY INCREASING COMBUSTION AIR INLET CHECK INSULATION OF DUCT IN COLD AREAS (ATTIC)
THE GLASS BLACKENS VERY QUICKLY	AVOID SLOW OPERATION BY INCREASING COMBUSTION AIR INLET USE WOOD THAT IS DRIER



In doubt, please contact your installer or the FONDIS Consumer Service

4.2. FROM TREE TO FIRE

NOW THAT YOU HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FIREPLACE AND FOR YOUR FULL SATISFACTION, REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING :

Freshly cut wood contains water (up to half its weight).

Fire wood worthy of such a name must have been sawn, cut (maximum 10 to 15 cm sections), dried and stored under ventilated shelter, OUTSIDE for at least TWO YEARS.

(Beware! Large logs dry more slowly and some varieties of wood (oak) can require up to 4/5 years drying !)

When you light the fire, temperature rises, the water contained in the wood starts to boil. A fire sufficiently sustained from the start allows to evacuate the water vapour produced in this way.

Past this first phase, dry wood burns well and transforms its energy into heat. The fumes produced also burn thanks to a sufficient feed of combustive air (significantly limiting polluting emissions).

With wet wood (over 20 % humidity) the heating sensation is mediocre since the energy released during combustion is used to dry the wood in the firebox.

In addition, the fumes clog the appliance (especially the glass) and leave into the duct, leading to the formation of bistre, itself the cause of chimney fire.

The fire starts better if the air from the duct is warmed up.

In order to do this, crumple (not too much) some paper (not from ads or magazines which contain polluting inks), lay dry twigs, kindling some raised small logs without crushing the arrangement.

Favour wood from hard broadleaf trees (beech, hornbeam, ... which dry faster). They produce a good heat slowly. (softwood should be avoided. They quickly clog the ducts, burn too strongly).

AND REMEMBER THAT ...

The best wood does not burn well if it is not dry.

It requires air for good combustion.

The burning gases release the energy they contain (up to 30 % in wood)(without forming tar or polluting emissions).

It is essential to create a good ember bed and to reload (respecting the various phases of combustion) for improved range.

When there is no more clear flame, the gases have burned, wood charcoal remains (incandescence). It burns nearly without any flames, all the while producing excellent heat.

Finally, ember remains and will continue to produce heat by radiating (always keep an «insulating» ember bed in your firebox).

Wood, an abundant, renewable, low cost source of energy, synonym of contentment and comfortable living, is a very contemporary energy.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact our installer or to call us :